

MILITARY GOVERNMENT
WEEKLY
INFORMATION BULLETIN



OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF
G-5 DIVISION
USFET

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

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HIGHLIGHTS OF POLICY

Restoring German Administrative Machinery

THE MISSION of Internal Affairs Branch, G-5, U. S. Forces, European Theater, is the control, coordination and supervision of the local Government and civil service, public safety, education and religious affairs, telecommunications and postal services, and public welfare of the US Zone in Germany.

The policy is not to govern the German people but to control and supervise them in governing themselves. To accomplish this there are now 284 Military Government Detachments in the US Zone, varying in size from about four officers and six enlisted men to a hundred or more officers and a corresponding number of enlisted personnel.

The German Government is being reorganized from the bottom up. This reorganization, which is now about 35 per cent complete, is a slow, tedious process, as capable non-Nazis are difficult to locate.

The Local Government and Civil Service Section of Internal Affairs Branch supervises German Government at regional, Regierungsbezirk, and local levels and formulates policies for the handling of political activity. It also formulates policies for the preservation and use of public records and archives, the use to be made of the civil service system, the dissolution of Nazi government units and the disposition of such of their activities as it may be desired

to salvage, and the utilization of German civil administrative channels.

The Public Safety Section is largely concerned with the reorganization of the police departments; but through its Special Branch activities, it has the responsibility for insuring that Nazis are eliminated from government, trade, transportation, communications, and all industries. It also supplies other agencies with information on potential employees. Recently this Section worked with the Transportation Branch of G-5 on the reestablishment of the German system of vehicle registration.

COMPLETE DECENTRALIZATION

Policy requires the complete decentralization of the German police departments so that they come directly under the jurisdiction of local Bürgermeisters. Police schools were established soon after Aachen fell to the Allies and these early schools furnished police cadre for many of the departments and many for many of the departments and formed the framework upon which police reorganization rested. Originally the police were disarmed but it has been found necessary to rearm them in some cases. This is being done locally whenever the situation warrants such action.

Policy also demands a completely separate German fire service from the police service and the fire departments have been reorganized on a decentralized basis with no administrative or

operational control above a Kreis level, although mutual aid agreements between adjoining fire services is permitted.

The Education and Religious Affairs Section Coordinates implementation of plans and policies for the supervision of German educational and religious institutions. It provides technical assistance in elementary and secondary education and religious affairs, and German educational administration and personnel practices. It also inspects German school practices, conducts in-service training programs for Education Officers through conferences, technical bulletins, etc., and serves as a clearing agency for the inspection and approval of supplementary teaching materials.

EDUCATION BEING REVIVED

The German Ministry of Education and Religion is being revived throughout the U. S. Zone in a tentative form as a basis for the limited functions of the Ministry. The old controls exercised formerly by the Kulturministerium have not been restored to the Ministry as yet. The chief responsibility of the Ministry at present are: to develop and disseminate, with the assistance of Military Government, a new philosophy of education along democratic lines; to reorganize the internal operations of the Ministry in preparation for the time when authority will be restored to the Ministry, in respect to personnel, records, statistics, guiding principles of control, past agreements and practices, etc; and finally, to assist the present effort to reopen schools for the 6 to 14-year-old age group and provide for the reorientation and training of inexperienced teachers.

Vetting of personnel, inspection of

buildings, registration of pupils and other preliminaries are handled on the Kreis level by German authorities under the supervision of Military Government. Emergency Teachers' Training Institutes will be under the direction of local authorities rather than under the Ministry as formerly. The Ministry, however, has sent a representative to assist the local authorities and to collect information of ultimate value in assessing the value of this program. Similarly, preliminary vetting of university faculties is done locally, with reports sent through Military Government channels to G-5, USFET. The final appointment or dismissal is made by the Ministry, according to instructions received from the Education and Religious Affairs Section.

Until the development of a detailed plan for financing this program has been accomplished, the salaries of teachers will be paid through offices of the Ministry located in the Kreise. The financing and distribution of emergency textbooks, now being printed by Military Government, will be handled by the Ministry as the responsible financial agency. Details by which the Ministry will be reimbursed and the manner of actual distribution of the textbooks still remain to be worked out by Military Government.

CONTROL OF REICHSPOST

Telecommunications and Postal Section formulates policies and gives general supervision to matters concerning the operation and control of the Reichspost and all its functions in the U. S. Zone. It cooperates with other staffs in determining and implementing joint policies affecting Reichspost operations and services, prepares and

issues orders and directives pertaining to the operation of the Reichspost in the U. S. Zone of responsibility, and prepares staff studies and makes recommendations concerning the Military Government personnel requirements for PTT activities.

Postal services have been opened in practically all of the larger cities in the U. S. Zone and in many of the smaller towns and villages. The initial service provided for the exchange of personal or social messages by postcards, but this has been extended to permit communications of Military Government and essential commercial and welfare exchanges to be transmitted in envelopes under proper censorship surveillance. Intra-city and intra-village postal service will be extended to permit inter-city and inter-community exchanges as rapidly as transportation facilities permit.

POST CHECK SYSTEM

Some of the Reichspost banking services have been resumed such as post check system for payment of taxes, insurance fees, and small bills; also the payment of certain pensions and welfare allowances under controlling directives. In some offices the postal money order system has also been resumed.

The progressive expansion of the services of the Reichspost must necessarily be attuned to the availability of adequate and serviceable buildings, quarters, equipment and transportation facilities, as well as acceptable civilian personnel, and sufficient Military Government personnel to properly supervise and control the service operations.

The postage stamp problem in the U. S. and British Zones has become acute because of the rapid exhaustion

of the first supply due to the expansion of the services on a greater scale than originally anticipated. Comprehensive surveys have been made to determine the possibility of having Allied Military Government postage stamps printed within the U. S. Zone of Occupation.

RESTORE DIRECTORATES

The reorganization and restoration of the Reichspost within the U. S. Zone is proceeding on a plan of restoring Regional Directorates to be subordinated later to a central authority for the supervision and control of all Reichspost postal and financial operations.

Considerable progress has been made in the rehabilitation of civilian telephone facilities for the use of army and civilian authorities only. Intra-city telephone service has been established in most cities having facilities beyond military requirements and where personnel was available. Common use of exchanges by both military and civilians has been authorized. General civilian inter-city telephone service will become available slowly.

A civilian telegraph service is to be restored as facilities become available.

The restoration of a telecommunications service for general civilian use has been and continues to be handicapped by the difficult repair and rehabilitative problem of the physical plant; the shortage of materials, of tools, and of transportation for material and men; and by the shortage of qualified technical personnel due to dispersal, denazification, and the complete breakdown of the Berlin Ministry.

Public Welfare Section controls and supervises the German Welfare programs including: public assistance, care

of dependent children and the aged and physically handicapped and control of juvenile delinquency, in cooperation with Education and Religious Affairs Section. It is responsible for the technical supervision of Military Government Public Welfare operations through field inspections, reports and procedural recommendations and technical liaison with U. S. Group Control Council regarding inter-zone public welfare policies and procedures.

Existing Military Government directives that all public assistance paid out by local German Welfare departments be given to only proven needy cases and only in the amount needed to make up the difference between their own resources and minimum living requirements. Relief grants may not exceed prevailing wages for unskilled labor in the community, all potentially employable must register for work at local labor offices, and persons refusing work without a valid reason will not be paid relief.

Germans are being required to "help themselves". Public Welfare departments are being set up on a reorganized and simplified basis at all levels up to and including the Land. The re-activ-

ation of private benevolent societies is encouraged after complete denazification their programs cleared by Military Government Detachments so as to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort. In effect, Military Government is using its control over German Welfare Agencies as a positive device or method of teaching Germans that human beings should all be regarded as human beings and be permitted to live normal lives, regardless of their "value" to the state.

Public social welfare services have in the past years been one of the larger functions of German government as measured both by the number of employees engaged in public welfare work and by the actual expenditures for assistance and services. One effect of the war has been the increase in the number of people who are dependent on public care for the bare necessities of life — food, clothing, shelter, etc.

With increasing demand and decreasing resources it becomes obvious that German welfare agencies must make "a little go a long way" if suffering, disease, and the more violent manifestations of want are to be avoided.

Politics and Military Government

WITH the distribution to local Military Government Detachments of the detailed directive on political activity and party organization in the US Zone, the way has been paved for the progressive introduction of democratic institutions in Germany as called for in the Potsdam Declaration. This first step is limited, it is true, and is set about by many safeguards, all of which, however, are concerned only with the preservation of democratic principles. An experiment is thus being undertaken, the results of which frankly cannot be foretold; but if present aims are achieved, it is anticipated that the scope of political activity can be quickly expanded.

The formation of political parties has been initially restricted to the Kreis because it is believed this is the best way to encourage local responsibility and to provide the basis for future German democracy and self-government. It is considered desirable that members of each community personally get to know their own leaders, and discuss each leader's program and qualifications. Thus political activity must first deal with local problem under the eyes of the people who know these problems and now is a favorable time to encourage the development of those community interests upon which can rest the decentralized political structure called for in the Potsdam Declaration.

MAY PRODUCE LEADERS

It is to be expected, of course, that certain communities may produce outstanding leaders. It is not intended to exclude such leaders from broader activity, and provision has been made

for their participation in meetings outside their Kreise. Attendance at meetings in other Kreise should contribute to a wider knowledge of local problems. While there may thus be an interchangeability of speakers between Kreis party branches, it is nevertheless thought advisable that party organization be confined to the Kreis level and that sponsors should be held accountable for the management of the Kreis party branch, its activities, its collection and disbursement of funds, and so forth.

The directive places heavy demands upon the good judgment and discretion of local Detachments. The Potsdam Declaration states that all democratic parties shall be allowed and encouraged. It is the concern of the Germans themselves, and not of Military Government, to determine the pattern of these parties, which will vary as between districts and regions. Nevertheless Military Government officers should do their best to stimulate interest on the part of individual Germans and help in overcoming the political apathy reported to be present among the masses. In general, the freer and more active discussion there is between democratic parties now, the better it will prepare them for the assumption of greater responsibility later on. The directive opens the way for the development of strong, independent parties, and genuinely democratic groups need have nothing to fear from the undertaking that they shall submit their officers and programs to popular vote when required to do so.

In order to orient themselves and to fulfill their tasks properly, officers from

Detachments will undoubtedly wish to attend as many of the authorized meetings as possible. They have, moreover, a negative function to perform in guarding against the emergence of underground activity and in particular activity which is undemocratic, militaristic or hostile to Allied aims. In the event that it proves physically impossible for Detachment officers to attend all meetings and rallies, there would seem to be no objection to utilizing the services of reliable employees under proper supervision. It is essential, however, that Detachment Commanders maintain a close and continuing interest in German political affairs and at all times keep themselves fully informed.

Pending an appraisal of the results of political activity and the eventual filling of public office by election, which in turn depend upon the progress made by the Germans toward real democracy, no political organizations will be per-

mitted to play a direct role in the determination of Military Government policy. In the light of observed trends, however, discretion is left to Military Government to make desirable changes in advisory groups and also in appointed positions, both present and future. By proper guidance, moreover, political activity can be directed toward assisting in denazification. The privilege of political activity places upon the Germans themselves a corresponding responsibility in this regard.

Not only during the early stages, but also as political activity develops, USFET and the higher echelons will be largely dependant upon the reports called for from the units, and the help that can be afforded in this regard cannot be too strongly stressed. The added burden entailed is fully appreciated but will undoubtedly be accepted as part of the tasks involved in the fulfillment of what it is hoped will be a positive goal.

Civil Communications in Germany

THE POTSDAM Conference Statement clarifies many questions regarding the type of organization that will supervise communications in Germany. Communications has been declared to be a field in which centralized organization is essential in order to further the objectives of the multipartite occupation. Although no German government exists or will be established in the initial control period, a central German administrative department for communications, headed by a State

Secretary, will be established in Berlin to act under the direction of the Control Council.

In view of the traditional control of both communications and postal services by one branch of the government in European countries and the importance of postal service to the fields of finance, transport, foreign trade and industry it is not expected these fields will be split in the establishment of the national organization. The term "Reichspost", however, is destined to go the

way of other reminders of German ignominy.

UNTRUE STATEMENT

The phrase "reorganization of the Reichspost", often heard among communications people, therefore not only indicates an oversimplification of the problem but is an untrue statement of our efforts in this field. What we are doing is creating an organization of civilians, from wherever we can find them with suitable qualifications, that will, from badly battered central offices and wire lines that have been torn down and blown up, be able to produce a communications system that will furnish occupational needs of military and essential civilian requirements.

Denazification in the communications field is a serious problem. The Nazis, realizing the importance of Reichspost people in their intimate contacts with the public and as local representatives of the government, tried to make them not only all members of the party but to act as block leaders and use their position to keep their neighbors in line. There are indications that in many cases non-cooperative male employees were sent to the Army. We hope to augment the civil communications personnel from such former Army members. In no case will a former Nazi hold a position of prominence in the new organization.

Specific measures have been taken by Headquarters, U. S. Forces, regarding denazification procedure. On the 23rd of July a directive placed the initial responsibility for denazification and screening of communications employees with the Signal Corps rather than with Military Government Detachments. Spe-

cial Branch machinery of Military Government Detachments may be utilized but decisions on removal or retention should be made by the supervising officer or using service and not by the Special Branch or Military Government Detachment. On the 4th of August, as a result of a study of the comparative importance of various positions in the communications field, a directive was issued giving a practical guide to application of the denazification policy. This directive stated that all positions in the communications field below but not including Oberpostmann, Amtsrat and Postamtman are of minor importance within the terms of the basic directive on removal of Nazis and militarists. Therefore, normally removals and exclusions from such positions are not required but incumbents, if suspect, will be handled on an individual basis.

JOIN CIVILIAN CIRCUIT

As civilian communications develop it becomes more evident that steps must be taken toward the integration of the civilian system with the facilities being used for military purposes and that increasingly greater responsibilities must be placed upon the German civilians. Authorization has been given to connect military switchboards to civil systems on an intra-city or ortsnetz basis and both military and civilian subscribers may utilize common dial exchanges in a given location provided civilian communication has been authorized for the ortsnetz or that individual civilian subscribers have been approved by Military Government. The ortsnetz is the basic unit of the telephone network. It consists of a local exchange with the lines extending to suburban points. It is the responsibility of each command to

establish and enforce appropriate security safeguards including precautions to prevent civil subscribers from placing calls over inter-city or inter-ortsnetz trunks except with proper authority in each specific case. German civilians may be used as telephone or telegraph operators provided they have been cleared by Military Government and CIC for such duty and provisions have been made for monitoring in accordance with signal security instructions.

The control of communications has been and will continue to be a matter of highest concern to the Signal Corps

and to the Military Government and G-5 organizations of our Army. The primary interest of the Signal Corps is technical efficiency in providing required service and in implementing the denazification program. The load of all other responsibilities of organization falls upon G-5 and Military Government. The joint efforts of all the Army agencies concerned are aimed at showing the Germans how to build, in spite of innumerable difficult obstacles of the Germans own making, a communication system that will satisfactorily take care of their needs and then to see that THEY do it.

Germany's Agricultural Future

IN VIEW of the recent discussions and expressions of opinion concerning the possibility of converting Germany into a purely agricultural nation, the following condensation of the 1945-6 Agricultural Production Plan for the United States Zone is published:

The finally approved total percentage changes for 1946 over 1944 in the area to be planted in the principal food crops is only 114 per cent.

The plan presented to regional offices for discussion provided for a 17 per cent increase over 1944 in total area of the principal food crops; wheat, rye, potatoes, sugar beets, oil seeds and pulses. In each region the extreme urgency of maximum production of these direct food crops was emphasized. The German production specialists were urged to consider all possibilities for shifts

from feed to food crops and for plowing pastures and meadows. The outcome was an agreement that a 14 per cent increase in the area in the above listed crops is the maximum feasible.

POTATOES GIVEN FIRST PRIORITY

In accordance with the agreed policy, potato production was given highest priority for the use of land and other sources. The agreed area was 18 per cent above that in 1944 and is 12 per cent above that planted this year. The most serious limitations are the amount of land suited to potato production and the probable lack of fertilizer, especially nitrogenous fertilizer. It was the considered judgment that to increase further the area planted, which would necessitate the use of poorer land with inadequate fertilizer, could not be ex-

pected to increase production significantly.

In the case of wheat and rye, the proposed increase of 12 per cent agreed to, although the distribution of the increase by regions was modified. The larger increases are to be made in Bavaria and Württemberg, which appear to have relatively more land better adapted to grain production than to other crops. The planned area is 13 per cent above that of 1945.

SUGAR BEETS INCREASED

It was considered that sugar beet production could be increased, and accordingly a 30 per cent increase was agreed to. This maximum that the processing that the processing plants in the zone can be expected to handle.

A Five per cent increase in the area of oil seeds was decided upon, and the 44 per cent increase suggested for pulses was accepted without serious question. The total area involved in the increase is not large, but was considered to be as much as could be counted on in one year.

No specific quantitative plans were developed for the other crops, which include barley, oats, fodder roots, vegetables and fruit. It is understood that maximum vegetable production is to be emphasized, especially home gardens and crops grown for nearby markets. Barley production is to be held as near the 1944 level as possible because it will be used to a considerable extent as a bread grain. The other crops will compete for such land and other resources as are available after provision has been made for the planned area of the direct food crops. There will have to be some reduction in the total area of these

crops all well as in the area of meadow and pasture land. To the extent that the 400,000 hectares of lands formerly used for military purposes can be used for crops, the area of grassland to be plowed will be reduced.

NOT ENOUGH FERTILIZER

One of the major obstacles foreseen in the accomplishment of the crop plan is the acute shortage of fertilizer. In this case, the critical question is one of the economy of extending the area of cropped onto poorer land with inadequate fertilized. The situation is aggravated by the fact that applications of commercial fertilizer have been curtailed during the war, and the reduction in livestock numbers has reduced the amount of manure available.

Other obstacles in the approximate order of importance are:

- a. Shortage of seed.
- b. Limitations of area of suitable land that can be prepared for cropping this fall and next spring.
- c. Shortage of draft power.

The quantity of certified seed potatoes produced in the Zone this year will be below normal as a result of the disruption of the movement of foundation stock from Pomerania for planting this spring, and the failure to get all of the available foundation seed planted and properly grown. If a larger part of area is planted with seed that has been grown several years in the Zone some reduction in yields will result. Nearly all of the sugar beet seed must come from outside the Zone, and likewise a large part of the garden seed. Normally a part of the rape seed is renewed from outside the Zone each

year, and failure to do this may result in some reduction in yields.

While the area to be cropped will not exceed that of 1937, some of the land cropped at that time needs clearing or drainage before it can be cropped again. The availability of labor will limit the amount of land improvement that can be done before planting time.

DRAFT ANIMALS INADEQUATE

Farm work is now being done on many farms with one horse pulling a double rig or with a team made up of an ox and a horse, a cow and a horse, or a pair of cows. This slows the pace of farm work especially in such operations as plowing. As a result it reduces the efficiency of labor.

Lack of reliable information on livestock numbers has made it impossible to determine the exact adjustments necessary to bring livestock into balance with the cropping plan. In Bavaria the German exports estimated that approximately a 10% overall reduction

will be necessary. Numbers now are about the same as a year ago. Most of the reduction will have to come in cattle as there are not enough hogs to account for much of it. This will result in some reduction in both meat and milk production. In Württemberg, where livestock numbers have been reduced during the past year, it is thought that no further reduction will be necessary. In Baden, some increase may be possible especially in Middle Baden where the heaviest reduction has occurred. In Kurhessen and Hessen-Nassau livestock numbers have been depleted to the extent that little or no reduction will be necessary.

Full agreement on this plan was reached with the Military Government Detachments, and also with the German specialists although in the case of the Germans there are undoubtedly some unexpressed reservations. Progress has already been reported for most regions in breaking down the regional plan on a Kreis basis and in estimating the requirements for carrying it out.

German Economic Control Established

GERMAN authorities and agencies will soon be utilized in the administration of the German economy to the maximum extent that is possible without jeopardizing the successful execution of the objectives of the occupation. The full vetting of all personnel employed in Economic Agencies is deemed essential, however, as the mere removal of undesirables is not considered sufficient. It is desired that re-

placements be aggressive anti-Nazis. A Director of Economics in each Land will be responsible for the direction, control and supervision of rationing (other than food), internal trade, industry, handicrafts, and gas, electric and water utilities. The Economic Offices under this responsibility will undertake the functions for which various Economic and Trade Groups, syndicates, etc. were in the past responsible, except,

of course, those functions which are contrary to the policy and objectives of Military Government. The former functions which the Economic Offices will undertake, include: planning for production, licensing of businesses and distribution of production orders, distribution maintenance of records and statistics and execution of instructions pertaining to import and export of commodities across the international boundaries of Germany.

INDUSTRIAL CONTROL

An industrial Division of each Regional Economic Office will be responsible for all necessary industrial control functions, such as the planning of production; the licensing of production; the complication of requirements for, and the sub-allocation of, fuel, materials, components and semi-finished goods for industrial purposes; the allocation of orders and production; and the maintenance of industrial statistics and records.

A Utilities Division will be established in each Regional Office in which separate sections will exercise control over electric, gas, and water utilities.

A Petroleum Division will be responsible for the collection and compilation of requirements for all petroleum products, allocation to Regierungsbezirke or equivalent areas and to the Kreise of petroleum products made available to the Land; rationing; and control and supervision over the commercial distribution of petroleum products. It will also carry out prescribed responsibilities with respect to petroleum products for road transport and for agriculture in conjunction with the Food and Agriculture Offices.

Regional Forest and Timber Offices and Mining Offices will also be estab-

lished under the Economic Offices in addition to Price Supervision Offices and Price Formation Offices.

German authorities will be authorized to transfer vetted personnel, records and equipment of agencies or organizations that are abolished to agencies which they are authorized to establish, maintain, or reestablish.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

In each Land there will also be established a Land Food and Agriculture Administration, within which there will be established Divisions for Food and for Agriculture. Division B of the Regional Food Office will be merged into the Food Division and Division A of the Regional Food Office will be merged into the Agricultural Division. A Forestry Division also may be included in the Land Food and Agriculture Administration either merged with or separate from the Regional Forestry Office.

The major subordinate agencies in each Land for food and agriculture will be known as Local Food and Agriculture Offices, and their structure will be patterned in accordance with the Food Division and Agriculture Division of the Land Food and Agriculture Administration. They will be responsible for the functions for which the Ernährungsämter and the Kreisbauernschaften were formerly responsible.

The Agriculture Protection Police will be re-established under the Land Food and Agriculture Administration as will the local Forestry Offices unless maintained as a separate office.

The Regional Marketing Associations, local Marketing Associations and subordinate agencies will function under

the Land Food and Agriculture Administration and the Local Food and Agriculture Offices.

The Land, Kreis and Local Peasant Associations are to be continued with compulsory membership, the Kreis and Local Associations being directly responsible to the Local Food and Agriculture Offices. The Association will be utilized as in the past in connection with the imposition of quotas, collection of necessary records and statistics. It is contemplated reorganizing the associations on a democratic basis.

In addition to these, the maintenance or reestablishment of the following agencies and organizations are authorized:

a. Conservation and Wildlife Authorities.

- b. Credit Examining and Regulatory Agencies.
- c. Administration of State Domains.
- d. Land Reclamation and Soil Conservation Projects.
- e. Fisheries Stations and Fish Hatcheries.
- f. Land Settlement Agencies.
- g. Debt Reconversion and Liquidation Agencies.
- h. Plant Protection Office.
- i. Other agencies of like nature.

Scientific investigation and research by various agencies and laboratories in connection with food, nutrition, agriculture, forestry and fisheries will be permitted and should be encouraged. The results of such research however will be subject to frequent Military Government inspections.

Mil Gov Conference Closes

UNDOUBTEDLY accomplishing its main objective of promoting a better understanding of Military Government policy in the US Zone, a smoothly-handled, impressive Military Government Conference completed its scheduled three-day meeting on August 29 in the Casino adjoining the Headquarters of the United States Forces in the European Theater, Frankfurt.

The complete program and minutes of the conference, one of the most important gatherings of high-ranking U. S. military and civil officials interested in Military Government so far conducted, is presently being edited and will be published shortly in a special edition of the Military Government Information Bulletin.

Before approximately 200 military government officers and military and civilian functional specialists, branch chiefs of many of the G-5, USFET and US Group Control Council divisions, in addition to several other authorities on phases of military government, discussed pertinent subjects of policy and current problems being faced in the field. Greatest emphasis was placed upon the procedure of denazification and the eradication of German militarism, although such major problems as the development of democratic methods and attitudes, the restoration of a minimum German economy, reparations and the elimination of war Potential and current developments in Military Government were each intensively examined.

The conference atmosphere was brightened by the presence of several of the Army's outstanding military officials. Included in the group which took part in the proceedings or were present at several of the conference sessions were at least 15 general officers, led by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, US Military Governor, who formally opened the initial session. Also present were General George S. Patton, Commanding General of the Eastern Military District, Maj. Gen. F. W. Milburn, acting Commanding General of the Western Military District, and members of their respective G-5 staffs.

FIRST OF ITS KIND

The Conference, which was the first of its kind to be held, was called together by Brig. Gen. C. L. Adcock, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, USFET, and featured talks by Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Deputy Military Governor, USGCC; Brig. Gen. R. A. McClure, Chief of the Information Control Division; Brig. Gen. L. S. Smith, Chief of Civil Service and Local Government, USGCC; Brig. Gen. Frank J. McSherry, Chief of the Manpower Branch, USGCC; and Brig. Gen. S. R. Mickelsen, Chief of the Combined Displaced Persons Executive, USFET. Although short, pointed lectures comprised most of the program, a period was set aside in each session for questions and general discussions, at which time members of the audience were able to quiz the various

speakers on particular points or inject their own ideas, based on practical field experience, into the discussion.

Woven into the conference program, were the three major subjects of present Military Government interest: US Political Objectives, US Economic Objectives, and Current Problems in Military Government. One general session of the conference was omitted so that separate meetings could be conducted by each group of functional specialists to consider current problems in their respective fields. Time was also allotted for the regular monthly meeting of the district commanders and their staffs with General Clay and General Adcock.

In addition to the full representation of the staffs of USFET, US Group Control Council, and the two Military Districts, ranking Military Government officers from the Berlin District, the Bremen Enclave and the Military Government regional detachments were present. Other high-ranking officers

who attended the conference included Maj. Gen. F. H. Lanahan, Chief Signal Officer, USFET; Maj. Gen. Stayer, Chief Public Health Branch, USGCC; Brig. Gen. E. W. Timberlake, Commanding General of the 49th AAA Brigade; Brig. Gen. William H. Draper, Chief of the Economics Branch, USGCC, and Brig. Gen. B. L. Milburn, Chief of Staff for USGCC.

It is expected that decisions reached at the conference, as well as clarifications of operational procedure, will be brought to the attention of each detachment in the US zone by the regional Military Government commanders in the near future.

Carefully planned, the conference attempted to eliminate all but the necessary formalities in order to facilitate discussion and an exchange of ideas. In charge of arrangements were Col. Hayden N. Smith, Deputy AC of S, G-5 and Lt. Col. H. L. Weller of the Plans Branch, USFET.

ECAD Ends 19 Months Service

ITS PRIMARY work and objectives completed, the European Civil Affairs Division, parent organization of Military Government detachments in Germany, was officially disbanded on September 1 in Bad Homburg, Germany, after approximately 19 months of service.

The Division's work of administering and supplying the more than 300 detachments has now been delegated to the 2nd and 3rd Military Government Regiments, which have been assigned, re-

spectively, to the Western and Eastern Military District Headquarters. Henceforth, it was announced, quotas for personnel to be returned to the United States, as well as the selection of officers and enlisted men for decorations and promotions will be under the direct supervision of the respective Military Government Regiments.

It was at the advice of Maj. Gen. J. H. Hildring, Director of the Civil Affairs Division, Washington, that the European Civil Affairs Division was first

organized, and formal activation of the Division took place on 7 February 1944 at Shrivenham, England, Brig. Gen. C. P. Stearns, then a colonel, was made commanding officer. The final form of ECAD, however, was the result of a combination of plans proposed by the War Department, ETOUSA and the Civil Affairs Center in England.

FOUR ASSIGNMENTS

During the course of its year and a half of existence the Division received four important assignments from the Supreme Commander. Its initial assignment was to organize and train 6,000 officers and enlisted men, whom the War Department had sent to England early in 1944, into working regiments, companies and detachments, which would be able to participate in the Normandy invasion with a program of civilian control. The second major task was the reorganization of two regiments for the regime of direct military government in Germany as opposed to the advisory civil affairs program in liberated countries. ECAD also became responsible for the supply of detachments to army group and armies and the formulation of plans for their deployment. Its fourth assignment was the withdrawal of military government and civil affairs detachments from areas that were to come under British, French and Russian control and their redeployment in the US Zone of Occupation.

Just before its disbandment, ECAD had 346 detachments under its administrative jurisdiction. It had a strength total of over 7,600 officers and enlisted men as of 23 June 1945, and it was of special note that with its approximately 2,400 officers, ECAD had a larger proportion of commissioned

grades than any other organization in the U. S. Army. The officer personnel consisted of experts in the fields of municipal administration, industry, and the arts, with specialists ranging from sewer maintenance and power production to news dissemination and the protection of monuments.

In addition to the four major problems assigned to ECAD by the Supreme Commander, the Division was also credited with supplying personnel for G-5 staffs of army groups, armies, corps, and divisions and for military missions to liberated countries. It organized special detachments to meet the need for special groups able to handle financial, utilities and similar problems on a country-wide basis. The administration of American civil affairs officers attached to British corps in the days of the Normandy invasion and the operation of a processing center and a school of Allied liaison officers in the repatriation of displaced persons were a few of ECAD's other accomplishments.

The Division Headquarter, itself, was located at Shrivenham and later at Manchester, England; at Rochefort-en-Yvelines and Troyes, France, and Bad Homburg, Germany, but the detachments trained and outfitted by ECAD have been deployed in France, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Norway and Denmark.

CREDIT FOR SUCCESS

Much of the credit for ECAD's numerous successes must go to Gen. Frank E. McSherry, Deputy AC of S, G-5, SHAEF, and Col. Henry Mc E. Pendleton, who took over the Division as commanding officer in May, 1944. And among officers on the Division staff who were instrumental in ECAD

achievements were Lt. Col. Daniel I. Glossbrenner, Executive Officer; Lt. Col. Nathaniel M. Caffee, G-1; Lt. Col. Norton V. Coyle, G-3; Lt. Col. Howard Phillips, G-4 and Col. H. C. Dillard, head of the ECAD training program.

Army Uniforms Prohibited For Non-Military Personnel

THE WEARING of US Army clothing, except by personnel of the Army and others authorized by current War Department instructions, will soon be prohibited in the European Theater, it was announced recently by Headquarters, USFET.

The forthcoming policy will directly affect UNRRA and, at the present time, negotiations are under way between UNRRA and the British War Office to obtain British battledress for both male and female UNRRA personnel. In addition, it was announced, consideration is being given by USFET to dyeing certain items of outer US Military clothing for use by UNRRA and other non-military personnel.

Besides UNRRA, the new policy is expected to affect displaced persons, civilian workers and prisoners of war.

Local Printing of Textbooks Forbidden

BECAUSE existing paper stocks and other printing supplies in Germany are critically low, no authorization can be given for local printing of textbooks for German school use, it was announced by the Internal Affairs Branch of G-5, USFET.

However, emergency stocks of German textbooks are being printed under

Military Government direction in the Western Military District and should be available for distribution throughout the complete US Zone by early October. Details, it was stated, will be announced within two weeks.

It was emphasized that the only printing of school books authorized without written order of USFET is that which at present is being carried on in Munich for use in the entire US Zone.

Meanwhile, completely re-written modern textbooks submitted to USFET for approval will be incorporated into a comprehensive textbook program for the 1946-47 school year. The printing of such books, however, will not be initiated until further notice.

Mass Repatriation of Poles Expected Soon

THE MOVEMENT of approximately 300,000 Polish nationals from various sections of the US Zone and from liberated countries to Poland is expected to take place in the very near future.

According to plans being made at the Headquarters of the Theater Service Forces, European Theater, the mass movement, one of the largest in the displaced persons repatriation program, will be made with the use of 17 trains daily running from the various sections of the US Zone to delivery points designated by the Polish Government near the Oder River. At the present time, detailed arrangements are under negotiation with the Russian and Polish governments.

Sugar for German Children Only

THE PRESENT shortage of sugar in the US Zone has necessitated that Ger-

man regional food offices issue sugar only to provide rations for children under six years old and for the processing of fruits and vegetables, the Economics Branch, G-5, USFET, stated recently.

Second Mil Gov Regiment Sponsors Weekly

AN AMBITIOUS, four-page weekly newspaper, "the Governor," published "by and for the men of the Second Military Government Regiment" made its first appearance last week. The first issue has four-column pages, complete with news, articles, editorials, feature columns, pictures, cartoons and detachment gossip. The paper is a worthwhile effort whose primary purpose is to print news which interests men in the detachments and company headquarters.

The newspaper is the inspiration of Captain N. L. Vinson, Regimental S-2/3 officer, and T/3 Laszlo Matulay. It is presently under the direction of T/5 Nathan Safir, editor.

Bells For Büdingen

THE ITALIAN town of fictional fame from John Hersey's book "A Bell For Adano" has its actual counterpart in Büdingen, capital city of Kreis Büdingen in the State of Hessen.

The Evangelical church of this town of 5,000 people boasted three large bells, installed in the early 1920s, which tolled out the hour regularly, and which came to be known as a landmark by local residents.

In 1944, the Nazis removed the three 1,000 pound bells from the church belfry and took them to Hamburg to be melted down as metal for shell casings and cartridges. Regretfully the citizens of Büdingen viewed the departure of the bells, regarding the incident as another loss of privilege and tradition — further hardships to be borne under the tyranny of Nazi dictatorship.

A few days ago, returning refugees from Hamburg reported to Büdingen city officials that the city's three bells had been seen by them in Hamburg since the end of the war — intact. The swift advance of the Allies and the early end of hostilities had not afforded time nor opportunity for the bells to be melted down.

Lt Col W. R. Swarm, commanding the Military Government of Kreis Büdingen, plans to grant permission to local officials to return the bells from Hamburg, when transportation facilities permit. To local residents the renewed pealing of the church bells may signify a ray of hope for a free and more democratic future.

Church and Politics

WHAT the position of the church will be in the future development of German politics is a matter which is causing considerable speculation and discussion in both lay and clerical circles. In the Catholic Church, itself, opinion is divided over the re-establishment of an official church party continuing the tradition and practice of the old Center Party.

A prominent German cleric with very well-defined political views is strongly in favor of forming a Catholic Party which would be instrumental in preparing the moral regeneration of Germany and would also serve as a means of defence against any future attacks which might be directed against the Church. It is not enough, he states, for Bishops to write pastoral letters; Catholics must make their influence felt on a political plane. At the same time, however, he condemns the direct participation of the clergy in political life and disapproves of their being elected to public office.

On the other hand there is the opinion of a political figure springing from a predominantly Catholic region who is opposed to the establishment of a Catholic Center Party as such. He believes that some "Middle" party will come into existence with a Christian and democratic orientation; however, it should not be based on any particular sect, but rather be non-denominational. He contends that with the impoverishment of Germany and with the weakening of Prussia's position in the German State,

there is no longer any need for a political party whose fundamental purpose was to protect the Catholic Church against the religious persecution of Protestant Prussia. Furthermore, he fears that if a one-church party were to reach any degree of power or influence it would incur the hostility of the masses as a result of the severe measures it would have to adopt to establish order in the economic chaos of post-war Germany.

Some Leftist Political Views

IN A RECENT interview with two representative members of a lefts party, the opinion was expressed that leadership of the German people in the future must come from those who remained in the country during the years of the Hitler regime rather than from the political exiles who sought refuge in foreign lands. It was stated that the later, as a consequence of their exile, would have lost touch with the masses and the problems which confront them. Furthermore, only those who have proven their political reliability through active, on-the-spot, opposition to the Nazis could be entrusted with the task of re-educating politically the German people. In fact, exiles upon returning would themselves need considerable re-education before becoming qualified to take up political activity on any level, let alone functioning as leaders.

It is interesting to note that no consideration is given to the possibility that

the exiles would be in a position to contribute greatly to the political orientation of the masses by reason of their foreign experience and by reason of the fact they were in constant daily touch with sources of information and movements of which Germans in Germany, whatever their degree of political purity, were not even dimly aware.

However averse these political leaders may be to accepting political counsel from exiles belonging to their own party, the same cannot be said of their attitude toward erstwhile rival political parties. Here an attitude of friendly co-operation exists between the major leftist parties, particularly on the upper levels. The still existing differences are observed to cause friction for the most part only on the level of the small, local cells.

That members of leftist parties have become firm believers in collectivization was evidenced by the attitude which was expressed in relation to the breaking-up of the large East Prussian farms. Here it was felt that it would have been advisable to retain the structure and organization of these units down into small primitively operated peasant holdings. Such a transferral, in addition to the fact that it would have been simpler to effect administratively, could have benefitted greatly from the use of machinery which was then available but which has since been removed.

It was realized, however, that the territory lost east of the Oder was no longer a problem of German Socialism and it is not intended to make the loss of these lands an issue in future party developments, however much the loss may be regretted. But it was not believed that either the Poles or Russians

would show themselves capable of administering their newly acquired territory with the efficiency of their former Prussian owners.

On Second Thought

SINCE V-E day many Germans had been boosting Uncle Sam for the role of Santa Claus, and hoping that the plentitude of Christmas trees, chimneys and little children on the local landscape would put it over. Their delusion, already bruised by "Operation Tally-Ho," has apparently been effectively dispelled by the Potsdam finale. General Eisenhower's subsequent proclamation was admirably suited to revive them with a dash of smelling-salts and then get them to assimilate a straightforward and sober account of what the score was in the US Zone. The reaction to the proclamation, however, seems not to have been very marked, since the public as a whole remained too punch drunk from the impact of the Potsdam declaration. From a detachment in the southwestern section of US Zone comes the following well-balanced resume of what the reaction of the Germans in that general area was:

While the German public seemed to expect the total uprooting of Nazism and the imposition of heavy reparations, they did not appear to have reckoned seriously with Germany's territorial dismemberment in the East, nor with the destruction of her heavy industries. Few had the courage to visualize the full consequences of the war, although they did feel that they were terrible and would grow even more so. They are, however, clear on one point: namely, that Germany has been reduced in size

and in wealth, and that for many years to come she will no longer be able to form an independent policy but will be the subject of foreign powers.

More optimism evolved after the first shock was overcome. The people sought encouragement in the promises of the maintenance of Germany's political and economic unity, and the ultimate recon-

struction of German life on a democratic and peaceful basis. They especially took notice of the form of reparations to be imposed upon Germany, not in the terms of astronomical figures, but in the form of natural resources and industrial equipment, and hoped that these reparations would be exacted with "mercy" to permit the Germans to maintain a decent standard of living.



LESSONS FROM OPERATIONS

YOUTH PROGRAM

TO COMBAT the concern expressed by responsible civilians of Heppenheim over the lack of political re-education for the youth, Detachment 1-138 has initiated a broad program of youth work, to supplement the educational plans now being completed. Leading anti-Nazis, representing all occupational, religious and political groups in the area, have been enlisted for this task and are working under the close supervision of the Military Government detachment.

According to the detachment, the Germans, themselves, are fearful of a wave of juvenile delinquency and organized clandestine activity that may follow as soon as the shock of defeat and the fear of the occupation troops have been lessened. Already, there are stories of plots to shave the heads of girls who associate with American soldiers and rumors of secret meetings of small groups.

Until the recent youth program by Detachment 1-138, nothing had been done to remove the poison of Nazi education from the regimented thinking of the young people, to give them lessons in the meaning of democracy or to keep them occupied. Under Hitler, it was emphasized, the highly organized activity that the youth found in the Hitler Jugend, sports clubs and junior military organizations became a mode of life. Now, finding themselves completely footloose, young people may soon become a menace to the public safety and a potential threat to Military Government.

Toward solving this problem, Detachment 1-138, among others, has set up a program for youth which will include the building of a stadium, organized agricultural work and youth assistance for adult workers. Sports clubs and a sports program, under the leadership of anti-Nazis, as well as a cultural program to include musical gatherings emphasizing the music banned under Hitler and folk songs of other lands in addition to those of Germany are also being organized under the supervision of the Detachment. It is planned to have study groups to read and discuss literature banned by Hitler, classes in domestic science, technical subjects and language, with particular emphasis on English, and a lending library of books forbidden by the Nazis.

In locating adult German help for the youth program, the Detachment has selected a committee of non-Nazis with special aptitudes and leadership abilities and who stem from all political and religious groups. Additional adult help in the program will be sought among anti-Nazis in church circles and in the ranks of returned prisoners of war and ex-concentration camps inmates. The detachment reports that everyone involved has expressed enthusiasm for the program.

DETACHMENT GAZETTE

DETACHMENT G-32 in Büdingen has started the publication of a Military Government Gazette, which contains ordinances and regulation for the civilians of Landkreis Büdingen. Printed in German and circulated throughout the

Kreis, the Gazette also contains notices concerning the operation of civilian and military government in adjoining areas. Captain W. N. McCormick is editor of the periodical.

AID MEDICINE SUPPLY

A THREE-MONTH herb-gathering campaign, conducted by church groups and school teachers, has considerably augmented Munich's medicine supply and resulted in restocking druggists' shelves which had been bare of many manufactured items for years. Supervised by Detachment E-201, the herbs collected by children replace ready made cough remedies and sedatives. Camomile and peppermint also are available.

FUEL PROBLEM

IN COBURG, Detachment G-225 ordered the Oberbürgermeister of the Stadt to authorize a survey by qualified experts to determine which trees in the city can be cut down without destroying the beauty of the city, to provide wood for fuel during the coming winter. Emphasizing that coal for domestic and general space heating use will definitely not be available, and that securing wood for fuel is a matter of vital importance, the detachment commander told the Oberbürgermeister that no better way of impressing this fact upon the consciousness of the civilians could be found than to make the inhabitants personally witness the process of securing the wood. In addition to providing fuel, the survey in Coburg was expected also to disclose which trees throughout the city are either decayed or defective in other respects and should be destroyed.

The order to the Oberbürgermeister said: "It may be well at this point to remind you, and the people of Coburg, that no choice relative to the desirability of preserving the harmony and usefulness of the plantings throughout its city streets was given the people of France during the German occupation, but that they, from sheer necessity, had to destroy the century-old shade trees lining the streets of almost every city or village in order that some meager measure of comfort might be secured."

CAUSE OF FOOD SHORTAGE

IN BERLIN, the civilian supply section of the Military Government detachment reported that an analysis of reports indicated that much of the food shortage in the American sector of Berlin was due to unequal distribution and loss from improper storage.

MOBILE PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEMS

IN MUNICH, automobiles with public address apparatus which tour the city are being used by Detachment G-201 at 33 different street junctions to keep the population informed of official announcements, a news dispatch stated recently. The cars operate from Monday through Friday, making scheduled stops at the most important intersections. Personnel of the cars are also instructed to answer questions.

In addition, establishment of 22 street corner advertising bulletin boards has also proved successful. The boards, said the report, not only give persons the opportunity to advertise their surplus articles to be used in exchange for more wanted items, but also serve as an information service.

Successful Occupation Key to Final Victory

PRESS comment during the week continued to emphasize the magnitude of the post-surrender task and responsibilities of the Allies in Germany and Japan, while observers on the spot stressed the importance of the conference of occupation officers at Frankfurt in seeking a solution for some of the outstanding problems that have arisen in the three months of Military Government control in the US Zone.

Though a nasty job, and a long and hard job, occupation is necessary as the payoff, declared the Washington Daily News. "Successful occupation can help complete the victory which today is only tentative," the Daily News said. "Failure to achieve our purpose in the occupation would mean we had not won the war, but merely a truce."

Noting that the United States had emerged from the war "with unprecedented influence and leadership", the Springfield Republican emphasized the "moral responsibilities now resting upon this country in consequence of its assumption of the right to primacy in world affairs." The Chicago Sun, in an editorial, pointed out that both Germany and Japan, during the occupation, would provide a testing ground for allied unity, while from the London Spectator came a warning that it will be as long and arduous a task to undo the consequences of Japanese, as well as German aggression.

On the eve of the conference of occupation officers in Frankfurt, Drew

Middleton, New York Times correspondent, said that the meeting would seek to clarify "the American economic, political and military policy in Germany" and that it will also tackle some of the outstanding problems that have arisen in Military Government in the three months of control in this Zone. "The conference is long overdue" Middleton asserted and then in a critical vein wrote, "The main points of the American policy, although perfectly well known to the senior officers at Headquarters, are often misunderstood in the field and directives are misinterpreted. Moreover, the G-5 Branch at US Headquarters is viewed solely as a policy-making group and field commands have on many occasions resisted attempts by officers in G-5 to visit Military Government detachments in the field to see how their policy was being implemented. Many of the prominent American businessmen who volunteered to serve as export consultants to occupation armies are frankly discouraged with what they have seen of Military Government in operation in Germany, and apprehensive over the growing sympathy for the Germans throughout the Army and the uncompromising attitude of many senior officers toward the Russians."

Political and economic decentralization, a basic Military Government policy, received a strong indorsement from former Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, who pointed out in a newspaper article that under this policy Germany may once more become a group

of autonomous and generally peaceful states bound together by racial, cultural and economic ties. "But until a new generation of truly democratic Germans comes into being, Germany should not be given the chance to revert to that centralized unity which affords the only way in which Pan-German plans for military aggrandizement and world domination can ever be carried out."

"The most disturbing and sinister fact about Germany today is that it is a nation without a conscience" declared Darryl Zanuck, guest columnist for Drew Pearson. "Shocking as it may seem, we failed to find in Germany one person with the slightest sense of shame or war guilt. They have no realization of the scope or enormity of their crime against mankind. The fundamentals of justice, fair play, honor and mercy can be slowly reestablished in Germany. Unless this is done, I am afraid for the future. We have won a military victory. It remains to be seen whether we can gain a moral ascendancy."

Occupation Policies

THE TREND of American comment continues to favor a "hard" rather than a "soft" occupation of Germany. Illustrative of this trend, Cecil Brown, in a broadcast over MBS, declared that there was "something fantastic about all this concern about the welfare of Germany. To many people, it would be far more pertinent to be less concerned about the stomachs of the Germans and far more interested in the stomachs of the French, Greeks, Dutch, Belgians, Poles and Czechs. The welfare of Germany is important in that we have some 500,000 troops there who have to be fed and protected from disorder and

epidemics. But it is bizarre to offer more hope to our enemies than we offer to our friends. Simple justice would demand that the Germans get the minimum of everything and that the maximum possible should go to the people who suffered at the hands of the Germans".

In what would appear by implication to be a plea for a "softer treatment of Germans", the Chicago Tribune sharply assails the alleged "excesses" committed by US military personnel in the recent round up of civilians in the American Zone. "These raids were outrageous" charged the Tribune editorial. "Our Army apparently has been instructed to treat the civilians in a defeated nation not in accord with decent American practice, but according to European rules. — All these excesses committed by our army would argue a studied attempt to prove to the German people that there is really no fundamental difference between Hitler's method of government and ours. We have already made a good start toward persuading them that all we have said in condemnation of his methods was so much hypocrisy".

Wieviel kostet es?

MEANWHILE, questions are being asked as to the cost of occupation. One begins to wonder, Columnist Samuel Grafton said, how much it is going to cost the world to maintain "what we call order in Germany." A vast army of occupation, numbering 500,000 men, he says, is to be maintained in our zone of occupation, and where our troops are stationed, "there will be food for the Germans, there will be coal, not much, but enough to get

by. For we proceed on the double principle that we keep our troops stationed in certain areas to maintain order among the people and that we must feed and fuel the people to maintain order in the areas where our troops are stationed. — What seems to be happening is that the mere details of our German program, the need for keeping order, for getting supplies etc., have been allowed to grow and mushroom up until they have swallowed the major objective of our program — the industrial disarmament of Germany". From Alf M. Landon, 1936 Republican presidential candidate came a suggestion that Congress investigate immediately "the inflated ideas of the military in Washington regarding the size of the Army." It is absurd to believe that we need an army of 300,000 to 500,000 to occupy Germany", Landon said in a newspaper interview.

Future of German Science

ASSERTING that German science has been one of the world's great assets, the Baltimore Sun stressed the fact that the manner of its control by the Allies would be of vital importance to the world at large. "Will Germany's system of scientific education and apprenticeship be restored, will Allied control provide conditions favorable to original research?" The Sun asked. "In its handling of the question of German science, the Allied Control Commission is dealing with an asset of incalculable value to the world, and cannot deal lightly with it."

Press Comments at Random

"THE ARMY was criticized earlier for shielding German war prisoners not

only from exposure to democratic truths but even from the impact of actual events as portrayed by the news. Its present program of training prisoners of war for administrative work under the Allied commands in Germany may counteract much of that criticism" —editorial in New-York Herald Tribune.

* *

"It is vitally important that the world knows fully of all that transpires. There will be no censorship on what transpires in the court room, and no part of the court proceedings will be secret. The trial of the major European war criminals will be a public trial" — Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson.

* *

"The German people, with few exceptions, knew nothing of the barbarous acts committed in concentration camps against people who were mostly innocent. The more were they shocked to their depths when news of these happenings finally reached the public. It need not be stressed that for any one loyal to the Christian faith and to Christian moral laws it is an obvious heavy and holy duty to detest and condemn such crimes from the bottom of his heart and extend the most heartfelt sympathy to those whose only crime it was that they remained true to Christ and the faith of their fathers" — Joint Pastoral of Bishops of Bavaria.

* *

"It is in the interest of both the Allies and the German people that a healthy political and social life be gradually developed in each community and the foundations laid for a government which will be effective but free of the unitary and over centralized trends

which marked the downfall of the Republic and the rise of the totalitarian state" — Col. James R. Newman in turning over offices in Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden to civilian officials.

* *

"There is another danger. It is that in the desire for efficiency our military administrators may keep in positions of power the Nazi plant man-

agers. In Italy I heard certain American Army officers deplore the fact that Italian partisans had killed many of the Fascist plant managers, which made more difficult the reorganization of Italian productive capacity. In Germany there has been no such revolt. The Nazi industrial hierarchy remains intact". — Harley M. Kilgore, U. S. Senator from West Virginia, in New York Times Magazine.

QUERIES

Payment of Salaries

Q. Does MG Law 52 prohibit the payment of salaries, wages or fees to persons whose property is blocked where such salaries, etc., exceed 500 Reichsmarks per month for the person and his family?

A. Yes. No payment of any kind in excess of 300 Reichsmarks per month may be made to a person whose property is blocked. All such payments should be paid into a blocked account in a financial institution in accordance with General License No. 2. Employers would do well to pay salaries which exceed 300 Reichsmarks per month into a blocked account to protect themselves against violations of MG Law 52.

Reparations Bill

Q. Will any part of the Reparations bill be paid in cash?

A. No. That was tried last time and failed. German Marks may be good at home, but mean very little abroad. Beyond the gold captured in Germany, Reparations will be paid this time only in goods and services.

Giro Payments

Q. How can a merchant in the U.S. Zone pay or receive payment of charges due to or due from a civilian in another zone?

A. Agreement has been reached with the British and French authorities for the resumption of Giro payments

through the Reichsbank in each Land and each of the three zones. This Giro transaction will follow pre-existing German channels and procedure except that settlement will be effected between Reichsbanks in the zones instead of in Berlin or through other clearings. The German bankers are being informed of the resumption of these transactions.

Total Reparations Figure

Q. Has the total Reparations bill been set?

A. No. The Crimea Conference discussed a figure of 20,000,000,000 dollars, but at Berlin this idea was discarded, in favor of extracting from the different zones exactly what Germany could pay — in industrial goods, in internal and external wealth, in labor possibly — and still live. After World War I, we tried unsuccessfully to extract various given amounts from Germany for 12 years, then gave up.

Contracts for Property

Q. Will there be any modification of the present policy providing for a 30-day limitation upon contracts entered for the leasing of property taken into control?

A. The original limitation of 30 days was one of the mistakes incorporated into the Technical Manual. The Manual says that a longer contract may be entered into with the approval of higher authority. The regional and district PCO's will authorize longer contracts to accord with normal commercial

practice. Any contract entered into by you, regardless of its term, may be terminated at any time by Military Government. You may include a clause to that effect in your contracts, but even if you do not, it is implied by the nature of the authority which you have over property in your custody.

Movable Properties

Q. What is the disposition of movable properties like machines and equipment which belonged to the Wehrmacht and are left standing by Army authorities without anyone to care for protect such properties?

A. Anything of a valuable nature which is worthwhile should be reported and request made that it be released by the Army either for disposal by memorandum receipt for essential needs or for taking into property control.

MFA&A—Property Control Relation

Q. What is the relation between MFA&A and Property Control?

A. Property Control has the overall custody of all property, of which works of art are merely one kind, but the technical handling of the objects in question is under the advice and direction of Monuments Specialist Officers.

Shed Responsibility

Q. How does Military Government shed its responsibility for the care and custody of works of art?

A. By returning the works of art (a) to their pre-war owner, Government, i. e., Restitution; and (b) to the reactivated, denazified German civilian museum administration.

Göring Collection

Q. What is going to be done with the Göring Collection?

A. That part which is adjudged illegally will be returned to the pre-war owner Governments; that which is adjudged to be the legal possession of Göring will go to the Control Council for disposition as having belonged to a war criminal.

PERSONAL DATA

Decorations

LEGION OF MERIT

Lt. Col. L. P. Senecal, Det E-1

BRONZE STAR

Capt. Isidore Newman, Det E-201

Promotions

TO CAPTAIN

Lt. Earl E. Chisamore, Det E1F3

Returned to the States

Col. Don M. Hoffman, ECA R & T Bn

Lt. Col. Norton V. Coyle, Hq, ECAD

Lt. Col. Oswald B. Mc Ewan, G-5, Third Army

Maj. Andrew Cella, Hq, ECAD

Maj. Arthur Cory, Hq, ECAD

Maj. Charles A. Gramling, Hq, ECAD

Maj. Lionel C. Oerera, G-5, Third Army

Capt. Albert H. Ellis, Hq, ECAD

Capt. Charles J. Hepburn, Jr., ECA R & T Bn

Capt. B. C. Hoffman, G-5, USFET

Capt. Robert R. Poston, Hq, ECAD

1st. Lt. Miller H. Pavlides, Hq, ECAD

CWO Dean C. Mc Bride, Sv Co, ECAD

M/Sgt Clifford W. Hege, Sv Co, ECAD

M/Sgt Thomas W. Hennessey, ECA R & T Bn

1st Sgt Edd H. Alford, Hq, ECAD

T/Sgt Melvin H. Intner, ECA Med Gp

T/Sgt Paul E. Verner, G-5, USFET

S/Sgt Gaetano Carlo, Sv Co, ECAD

S/Sgt Charles T. Grassø, Hq, ECAD

S/Sgt Samuel D. Montgomery, G-5, USFET

T/3 Ernest G. Steinweg, G-5, USFET

T/3 Merle T. Wentz, ECA Med Gp

Sgt Charles B. Johnston, Hq, ECAD

Sgt Jasper E. Knight, Sv Co, ECAD

T/4 Dora Meredith, G-5, USFET

T/4 Otto R. Reischer, Hq, ECAD

T/4 Edna Sanders, G-5, USFET

T/4 Lawrence J. Symoniak, Sv Co, ECAD

Cpl Jack L. Horton, ECA R & T Bn

Cpl Mark Karies, G-5, USFET

T/5 Edward Hearty, G-5, USFET

T/5 Faye M. Goldware, G-5, USFET

T/5 Richard W. Lang, Sv Co, ECAD

T/5 Leon A. Minnick, Hq, ECAD

T/5 Philip Seitz, ECA Med Gp

T/5 William J. Toole, Hq, ECAD

Pfc Harry A. Clifford, ECA R & T Bn

Pfc Morton E. Feinberg, ECA R & T Bn

Pfc Junior B. Freeman, ECA R & T Bn

Pfc Andrew Kovac, Jr., G-5, USFET

Pfc Knight V. LaCour, G-5, USFET

Pfc Anthony Peraine, Sv Co, ECAD

